Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L7 AND L6	0

Database:
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
US Patents Full-Text Database
US OCR Full-Text Database
EPO Abstracts Database
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Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L8

Refine Search | Recall Text | Clear | Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Tuesday, May 31, 2005 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT; PLUR=NO; OP=OR			
L8	L7 AND l6	0	L8
L7	L1 AND L2	739	L7
L6	L5 ANd L3	11	L6
L5	web ADJ browser	8136	L5
L4	intermediate	739149	L4
L3	code ADJ conversion	2469	L3
L2	(Object ADJ oriented) OR (object-oriented)	12711	L2
L1	Bytecode OR (Byte ADJ Code)	2044	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L7 AND L6	0

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END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Hit List

Clear | Generate Collection | Print | Fwd Refs | Bkwd Refs | Generate OACS

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 11 of 11 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 6856995 B1

L6: Entry 1 of 11 File: USPT Feb 15, 2005

US-PAT-NO: 6856995
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6856995 B1

TITLE: Method for enumerating data pages in a stateless, distributed computing environment

DATE-ISSUED: February 15, 2005

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Ibitayo; Kemi Y.	Euless	TX		
Levi; Joey	Dallas	TX		
Smith; Dwayne T.	Coppell	TX		
Tucker; James B.	Lewisville	TX		

US-CL-CURRENT: 707/102; 707/2

ABSTRACT:

The present invention discloses a method for enumerating data pages in a stateless, distributed computing environment. A user operating a uses interface calls a stateless application, which in turn invokes a stateful data structure to retrieve data from a datastore. Stateful data residing within the stateful data structure is converted to stateless data, and a display page comprising stateless data is returned to the user. Preferably, the stateless application and the stateful data structures are Enterprise JavaBeans (EJB) compliant session beans. In a preferred embodiment, a servlet generates the display page by retrieving the stateless data from the stateful session bean, the display page is returned to the user interface via a communication framework, and data is retrieved from the datastore via a persistence framework.

10 Claims, 7 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 4

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Drawing D

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6845388 B1

L6: Entry 2 of 11 File: USPT Jan 18, 2005

US-PAT-NO: 6845388
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6845388 B1

TITLE: Web site access manual of a character string into a software interface

DATE-ISSUED: January 18, 2005

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Philyaw; Jeffry Jovan	Dallas	TX		

US-CL-CURRENT: 709/204; 705/27, 709/229

ABSTRACT:

An architecture for accessing a network server using one or more characters. A user computer (302) disposed on a global communication packet-switched network (306) is operable to communicate with an ARS (308) and a destination server (312) also disclosed on the GCN (306). The user computer (302) runs a software interface which displays a window (2500) to the user via a display (1612). The window (2500) contains a data entry field (2502) into which the user enters the character string, the character string disassociated from an address of the destination server (312). The character string is then transmitted from the software interface either directly to the ARS (308) or indirectly to the ARS (308) through a communication package resident on the user computer (302). The ARS (308) then performs a matching operation using the character string to obtain matching information from an ARS database (310). The matched information is then returned to the user computer (302) and used to connect the user computer (302) to the destination server (312). The destination server then returns the desired information to the user computer (302) for presentation to the user.

14 Claims, 30 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 8
Number of Drawing Sheets: 11

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | | | Claims | KMC | Draw D

☐ 3. Document ID: US 6785882 B1

L6: Entry 3 of 11 File: USPT Aug 31, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6785882
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6785882 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Process-driven tool interface for an object management system

DATE-ISSUED: August 31, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY

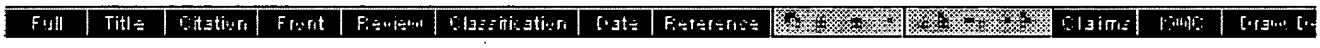
Goiffon; David A.	Shoreview	MN
Hartmann; Gerald E.	Minneapolis	MN
Johnson; David R.	Oakdale	MN

US-CL-CURRENT: 717/120; 707/200

ABSTRACT:

A process-driven object management system for managing data and code modules is disclosed. The object management system includes a repository that stores objects, wherein ones of the objects referred to as "Asset elements" each describe a respective code or data module. The object management system includes a set of scripted tools for performing renovation, transformation, and code development tasks on the code and data modules. According to one aspect of the invention, the tool invocation constructs are stored as objects in the repository, such that some of the same object management tools and automated repository interface functions used to manage the Asset element can also be used to manage and veiw the tool objects.

46 Claims, 20 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 17



☐ 4. Document ID: US 6772394 B1

L6: Entry 4 of 11 File: USPT Aug 3, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6772394
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6772394 B1

TITLE: Internet television device capable of selecting hot spots by the use operation buttons

DATE-ISSUED: August 3, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kamada; Tomihisa	Tokyo			JP

US-CL-CURRENT: 715/513; 715/501.1, 715/740

ABSTRACT:

An Internet television device having a capability of connecting to the Internet. An HTML document received from a WEB server includes a definition of assigning operation buttons of a remote controller to hot spots, the definition containing button identifiers indicative of the operation buttons. An Internet television device interprets the received HTML document to develop an image on an image memory. During this interpretation, the button identifiers of operation buttons of the remote controller are recognized so as to create a button assignment table which correlates the recognized button identifiers with hot spots corresponding to

anchor tags in the HTML document. The HTML document also includes display information as to which button is assigned to each hot spot. When a user presses an operation button corresponding to a desired hot spot on the display screen, the Internet television device recognizes which hot spot has been designated by referring to the button assignment table and then selects the hot spot. Thus, it is possible to select a desired hot spot on a WEB browser screen in such a manner as in the channel selection of the TV set.

13 Claims, 15 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 14

☐ 5. Document ID: US 6622165 B1

L6: Entry 5 of 11 File: USPT Sep 16, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6622165
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6622165 B1

TITLE: Method and apparatus for allowing a remote site to interact with an intermediate database to facilitate access to the remote site

DATE-ISSUED: September 16, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Philyaw; Jeffry Jovan	Dallas	TX		

US-CL-CURRENT: 709/217; 709/203, 709/219

ABSTRACT:

Method and apparatus for allowing a remote site to interact with an intermediate database to facilitate access to the remote site a method for delivering information from a source on a global communication network to a second and a user location thereon. A unique code is associated with an advertising action associated with the source location. The unique code is stored in a database and routing information over the global communication network to a defined location on the global communication network for the source associated with the unique code in the database. The unique code is delivereed to the user and then accessed of the database by the user results in retrieval of the routing information associated with the delivered unique code by the user. The user is connected to the defined location associated with the delivered unique code in the database and in accordance with the associated routing information retrieved from the database. The associated routing information is changed in the database between the delivered unique code and another defined location on the global communication network in response to commands transferred to the database from the source, such that a later access of the database will cause the accessing user to be routed to another defined location

15 Claims, 33 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 12

☐ 6. Document ID: US 6611817 B1

L6: Entry 6 of 11 File: USPT Aug 26, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6611817
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6611817 B1

TITLE: Automated technique for code generation of datastream mappings

DATE-ISSUED: August 26, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Dorrance; Daniel M.	Round Rock	TX		
Malcolm; Jerry Walter	Austin	TX		

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/39

ABSTRACT:

Complex data protocols, such as the financial protocols OFX and Gold, generate data streams in which some elements may not have a one-to-one mapping between protocols, some elements may have only conditional mapping between protocols, and some elements may not supply fields or parameters under a first protocol which are required under the second protocol. Executable code and/or data structures for data conversion between such complex protocols are automatically generated. An exhaustive definition of each protocol in machine readable format is obtained, complex mapping rules between elements are broken into atomic operations and procedures which are definable and encapsulated, and a structured flow for element conversion between protocols is defined. A mapping definition language specifying the mappings and procedures for each step in converting all elements is architected, and a tool is written to interpret the protocol definitions and the mapping definition, then generate the appropriate executable code and/or data structures. Manual coding is substantially reduced and product quality increase with reduction of handcrafted code.

24 Claims, 8 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 7

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 7. Document ID: US 6453356 B1

L6: Entry 7 of 11 File: USPT Sep 17, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6453356

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6453356 B1

TITLE: Data exchange system and method

DATE-ISSUED: September 17, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Sheard; Nicolas C.	Palo Alto	CA		
Fischer; Larry J.	Campbell	CA		
Matthews; Richard W.	Redwood City	CA		
Himabindu; Gurla	Sunnyvale	CA		
Hu; Qilin	Mountain View	CA		
Zheng; Wendy J.	Cupertino	CA		
Mow; Boyle Y.	Freemont	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 709/231

ABSTRACT:

A system and method for exchanging data between two or more applications includes a data exchange engine and a number of adapters associated with a corresponding number of applications. Each of the adapters is customized to interface with a corresponding application and transforms data being transferred between the application and the data exchange engine. Data produced by a particular application is converted from a technology dependent form to a technology independent form by the corresponding adapter. In one embodiment, the format associated with a data stream is disassociated from the informational content of the data stream by the adapter. The informational content of the data stream is then transformed by the adapter into a common or generic format. The data exchange engine receives data in a technology independent form from each of its associated adapters and coordinates the routing of informational content to particular adapters associated with applications that have requested specific informational content. The adapters receiving the informational content from the data exchange engine transform the informational content having the common format into a data format compatible with, or specific to, their associated applications. A queuing mechanism is employed to construct a reliable asynchronous or pseudo-synchronous interface between disparate applications and systems. The data exchange engine may apply business rules or logic when processing a request for particular informational content. User-specified routing logic may be applied by the data exchange engine to dispatch selected informational content to one or more destination applications.

56 Claims, 23 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 18

☐ 8. Document ID: US 6446133 B1

L6: Entry 8 of 11 File: USPT Sep 3, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6446133

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6446133 B1

TITLE: Multi-language domain name service

DATE-ISSUED: September 3, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Tan; Tin-Wee	Singapore			SG
Seng; Ching Hong	Johor			MY
Tan; Juay Kwang	Singapore			SG
Leong; Kok Yong	Singapore			SG
De Silva; Don Irwin Tracy	Singapore			SG
Lim; Kuan Siong	Singapore			SG
Tay; Edward S.	Singapore			SG
Subbiah; Subramanian	Menlo Park	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 709/245; 704/8, 704/9, 707/10, 707/100, 709/223, 709/225, 709/227, 709/228, 709/238, 715/542

ABSTRACT:

A multilingual Domain Name System allows users to use Domain Names in non-Unicode or ASCII encodings. An international DNS server (or iDNS server) receives multilingual DNS requests and converts them to a format that can be used in the conventional Domain Name System. When the iDNS server first receives a DNS request, it determines the encoding type of that request. It may do this by considering the bit string in the top-level domain (or other portion) of the Domain Name and matching that string against a list of known bit strings for known top-level domains of various encoding types. One entry in the list may be the bit string for ".com" in Chinese BIG5, for example. After the iDNS server identifies the encoding type of the Domain Name, it converts the encoding of the Domain Name to Unicode. It then translates the Unicode representation to an ASCII representation conforming to the universal DNS standard. This is then passed into a conventional Domain Name System, which recognizes the ASCII format Domain Name and returns the associated IP address.

42 Claims, 8 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 8

☐ 9. Document ID: US 6314469 B1

L6: Entry 9 of 11 File: USPT Nov 6, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6314469
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6314469 B1

TITLE: Multi-language domain name service

DATE-ISSUED: November 6, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Tan; Tin-Wee	Singapore			SG
Seng; Ching Hong	Johor			MY
Tan; Juay Kwang	Singapore			SG
Leong; Kok Yong	Singapore			SG
De Silva; Don Irwin Tracy	Singapore			SG
Lim; Kuan Siong	Singapore			SG
Tay; Edward S.	Singapore			SG
Subbiah; Subramanian	Menlo Park	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 709/245; 704/8, 704/9, 707/10, 707/100, 709/223, 709/225, 709/227, 709/228, 709/238, 715/542

ABSTRACT:

A multilingual Domain Name System allows users to use Domain Names in non-Unicode or ASCII encodings. An international DNS server (or iDNS server) receives multilingual DNS requests and converts them to a format that can be used in the conventional Domain Name System. When the iDNS server first receives a DNS request, it determines the encoding type of that request. It may do this by considering the bit string in the top-level domain (or other portion) of the Domain Name and matching that string against a list of known bit strings for known top-level domains of various encoding types. One entry in the list may be the bit string for ".com" in Chinese BIG5, for example. After the iDNS server identifies the encoding type of the Domain Name, it converts the encoding of the Domain Name to Unicode. It then translates the Unicode representation to an ASCII representation conforming to the universal DNS standard. This is then passed into a conventional Domain Name System, which recognizes the ASCII format Domain Name and returns the associated IP address.

16 Claims, 8 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 8

☐ 10. Document ID: US 6253248 B1

L6: Entry 10 of 11 File: USPT Jun 26, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6253248
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6253248 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Information processing apparatus and method

DATE-ISSUED: June 26, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Nakai; Akiya	Tokyo			JP
Baba; Takeshi	Kawasaki			JP
Shirai; Masahiko	Yokohama			JP
Yamoto; Shuji	Machida			JP
Kanda; Tokuko	Yokohama			JP

US-CL-CURRENT: 709/237; 709/217, 715/507

ABSTRACT:

A proxy server is present in the path between the client and server, and intervenes in communication therebetween. Upon receiving a request from the client according to the HTTP protocol, the proxy server specifies a server based on the request, and determines the communication protocol to be used in the communication with the specified server. If the CM protocol is determined, the proxy server generates request data suitable for the CM protocol by adding necessary information, so as to implement the request contents included in the request, and communicates with the server. The proxy server sends back the processing result based on the request to the client according to the HTTP protocol.

39 Claims, 16 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 13

☐ 11. Document ID: US 6020885 A

L6: Entry 11 of 11 File: USPT Feb 1, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6020885
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6020885 A

TITLE: Three-dimensional virtual reality space sharing method and system using local and global object identification codes

DATE-ISSUED: February 1, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Honda; Yasuaki	Chiba			JP

US-CL-CURRENT: 715/757; 707/104.1, 707/201, 709/203, 709/205, 715/759

ABSTRACT:

The dynamic control of object identification codes involved in the customization of virtual reality space objects, such as object addition and deletion, by users is facilitated. Each of client terminals 13-1 through 13-3 sets given local IDs obj101 through obj103 for a cylindrical object, a quadrangular prism object, and a conical object independently of the other client terminals. Tables T131 through T133 are

registered in a server terminal 11-1 beforehand for the client terminals 13-1 and 13-3 respectively. The tables T131 through T133 each list the relationship between local IDs obj101 through obj103 of the objects controlled by the corresponding client terminal and the global IDs objA through objC controlled by the server terminal 11-1. Use of these tables T131 through T133 allows the client terminals 13-1 through 13-3 to separately set, add or delete the local IDs obj101 through obj103.

18 Claims, 29 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 27

Terms	Documents
L5 ANd L3	11